

Training on Ablution Practices at DTA Andalusia Munjul

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ABSTRACT

Background. This research focuses on ablution practice training.

Purpose. Ablution activity is a series of actions (movements) washing and wiping certain body members, which begins with the intention and orderly done solely for the sake of expecting the pleasure of Allah Swt.

Method. the method used is experimental quantitative method, data collection through pretest and posttest.

Results. Based on the results of our research at DTA Andalusia, it was found that 1) students have mastered the material about ablution but in practice there are still those who cannot perform ablution movements properly, 2) there is an increase in students' ablution skills through practical ablution training.

Conclusion. Therefore, practical training in wudhu is very necessary so that students are really able to implement it in their daily lives according to the pillars and sunnah.

KEYWORDS

Ablution, Practice, Training

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INTRODUCTION

The practice of (Hamzah dkk., 2019), such as prayer and (Van Hout dkk., 2023), is very important for Muslim students to apply in their daily (Mazza dkk., 2020). So in the learning (Duan dkk., 2019), the teacher must be more careful so that students can practice according to the (Mohammed dkk., 2019). So that in (Duan dkk., 2019), teachers are required to be more creative and professional in applying learning strategies (Siti Nurjanah, Syarah Fakhruhnisa Imam Tabroni, n.d.).

Wudhu is the most important (Lin dkk., 2020). Performing prayer is not valid if it is not preceded by ablution, reciting the Qur'an must be ablution, there is even a recommendation to sleep in a state of.



(Shakir Haraty & Utaberta, 2019). Wudhu is obligatory when you want to (Hamzah dkk., 2019). Wudhu is cleaning tubuth members with holy-purifying water based on certain conditions and pillars to eliminate small (Bouzidi dkk., 2023) Wudhu is a divine command to Muslims when they want to pray . Allah also gives clear guidance on the procedure of ablution , in Q.S Al-Maidah verse 6:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ
وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ وَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى
الْكَعْبَيْنِ وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ جُنُبًا فَاطَّهَّرُوا وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ مَرْضَىٰ أَوْ عَلَىٰ سَفَرٍ
أَوْ جَاءَ أَحَدٌ مِنْكُمْ مِنَ الْغَائِطِ أَوْ لَمَسْتُمُ النِّسَاءَ فَلَمْ تَجِدُوا مَاءً
فَتَيَمَّمُوا صَعِيدًا طَيِّبًا فَامْسَحُوا بِوُجُوهِكُمْ وَأَيْدِيكُمْ مِنْهُ مَا
يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيَجْعَلَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ حَرَجٍ وَلَكِنْ يُرِيدُ لِيُطَهِّرَكُمْ
وَلِيُثَبِّتَ نِعْمَتَهُ عَلَيْكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ ﴿٦﴾

"O you who believe, when you go to prayer, wash your faces and your hands up to the elbows, and wash your heads and (wash) your feet up to the ankles, and if you are junub then wash, and if you are sick then or on a journey or from a latrine or touching a woman, and you do not find water then wash with good (clean) earth, wash your faces and your hands with it, Allah does not want to make you (Lee dkk., 2019), but He wants to cleanse you and perfect His blessings for you, so that you may be grateful.. “

The command of ablution in Q.S. Al-Maidah verse 6 is quite (Mothukuri dkk., 2021), this verse explains the correlation of ablution with all aspects of human (Lin dkk., 2020), both physical and (Dwivedi dkk., 2020, hlm. 19). Cleanliness as the base of mental (Unger dkk., 2020), (R. Chen dkk., 2021), (Darko dkk., 2019), (Duan dkk., 2019), (Chodkiewicz dkk., 2020), and so on is a very big favor for (T. Chen dkk., 2020).

In addition to giving the command of ablution before prayer, this verse also teaches Muslims that humans are not pure (Montag & Elhai, 2019). Therefore, humans must be constantly purified throughout their (Mazza dkk., 2020). With this (Berdik dkk., 2021), humans should not boast of being a creature that is always (Liu dkk., 2022). So they think that they do not need to do wudhu again if they want to (Maginn, 2020). Though obviously this is (Leemans dkk., 2019), if we understand the command of the verse in depth it is implied that ablution is a reminder and guardian of the heart from being arrogant and boasting as an unholy (Lee dkk., 2019).

Teaching ablution is not only done by discussing the material, because ablution is an activity that requires movement. (Tan dkk., 2020), training is (Sette & Crotty, 2021), so that students are able to master ablution lessons both in terms of knowledge and implementation or (Hindricks dkk., 2021).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Time and place of research

This research was conducted on Thursday, December 8, 2022 and Monday, December 12, 2022 at DTA Andalusia Munjul.

B. Data collection techniques

1. Test

Tests are conducted with pretest and posttest

2. Interview

Researchers conducted interviews with several informants, namely one of the teachers at DTA Andalusia.

3. Documentation was carried out by taking several photos during learning activities and learning practices.

4. Observation

Researchers also made direct observations in the implementation of the ablution learning process at DTA Andalusia..

C. Research Subject

In this research subject, the research subjects are students at DTA Andalusia with a total of 8 students consisting of 3 boys and 5 (Garcia dkk., 2019)..

D. Data Source

The data sources in this research are :

No	Name	Gender
1	Fathia	P
2	Reza	L
3	Chacha	P
4	Rifki	L
5	Bila	P
6	Anet	P
7		
8		

E. Data analysis

The analysis conducted in this research is quantitative (Wang dkk., 2019). Provide a clear and concise version of your method of conducting the (Mazza dkk., 2020), population and (Galván Casas dkk., 2020), and data analysis (Meyer dkk., 2020).

RESEARCH RESULTS

1. Pre-Action Activities

a. Identification of learning problems

Before the research process was carried out, the researchers first conducted a pre-survey on December 05, 2022. This activity was carried out with the aim of conveying the intention of conducting class action research by applying practical methods to increase student activity in the learning process.

b. b. Pre-research activity planning

1) Survey and assessment

Surveys and assessments were conducted directly to determine the possibility and availability of the school concerned to be used as a research site. Another purpose of the survey was to obtain information on both physical and non-physical conditions of the school and learning facilities.

2) Licensing

Permits were obtained using existing procedures with permission and recommendations from relevant institutions for field permits..

3) Research Implementation

To carry out the research, a plan is needed which is used as a guide in the learning process. This research plan is a practical method design with an effort to increase student activity in learning so that it can achieve the expected goals.

In general, the practical method is problem-based learning, this problem grows from students according to their level of ability, then is raised by the teacher and students will discuss and search for relevant sources regarding the problem.

In this learning design, the teacher's role is not only as a facilitator but also as a coordinator and consultant in empowering students, meaning that the teacher has an obligation to observe students in the learning process. Meanwhile, students are required to be more active in analyzing problems full of responsibility.

2. Implementation of Action

a. Cycle 1

The first cycle consisted of four stages, namely implementation planning, Observation and reflection as follows:

1) Planning

- a) Analyzing the basic competencies that must be achieved
- b) Make an observation sheet (observation)
- c) Planning class management
- d) Make data collection of learning outcomes.

2) Learning implementation

The steps for implementing the first cycle are:

- a) The teacher invites students to pay attention to the teacher's explanation
- b) The teacher invites students to focus and concentrate on following the lesson given
- c) The teacher monitors and assists students
- d) The teacher gives feedback and reinforcement on children's abilities
- e) The teacher asks the students to practice the movements that have been explained

3) Observation and Evaluation

The results of observations of student activity in teaching and learning activities during the first cycle can be seen in the following table:

No	Name	Test score
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1	Fathia	60
2	Reza	70
3	Chacha	65
4	Rifki	70
5	Bila	65
6	Anet	65

4) Reflecting)

When viewed from quantitative data, students have a good average score, but further supervision is needed so that the ability to practice ablution continues to be sustainable to a better result (Jiao dkk., 2019).

b. Second Cycle

After the process of improving the activities of cycle I was carried out (Qin dkk., 2020), it was seen that the students' work had increased but had not yet reached the target that the researcher (Cicero dkk., 2020).

the results of student work increased but did not reach the target that the researcher (Xu dkk., 2020), so it is still necessary to carry out research in the first (Tu dkk., 2020).

planned so that it is still necessary to carry out research in the second cycle based on

1) Planning

- a) Researchers compile lesson plans (RPP).
- b) Provide examples to students to attract students' attention.
- c) Make worksheets for students
- d) Make an observation sheet
- e) Plan class management
- f) Make data collection of learning outcomes.

2) Implementation (Acting)

The implementation of actions in the second cycle was carried out on December 9, 2022. Before learning activities began in this cycle, researchers who acted as teachers motivated students to be more enthusiastic in learning.

Second cycle implementation steps :

- a) The teacher invites students to pay attention to the teacher's explanation
- b) The teacher asks the students to listen to and summarize the material
that has been displayed by the teacher
- c) The teacher models the ablution movements to the students.
- d) The teacher invites students to practice the movements.
- e) The teacher monitors and helps students.
- f) Motivate students to be enthusiastic and active in doing the
activity.
- g) The teacher gives feedback and reinforcement on students' abilities.

3) Observation and Evaluation

Based on the observations made by the teacher and the evaluation carried out, it was found that the teaching carried out in this second cycle was in accordance with what was expected and had even exceeded the criteria for completeness.

The results of observations of students' learning outcomes in the teaching and learning process in the second cycle can be seen in the following table :

No	Student name	Test score
1.	Fatiha	75
2.	Reza	85
3.	Chacha	80
4.	Bela	90
5.	Rifki	80
6.	Arnetha	85

4) Reflecting

After analyzing the results of observations in this second cycle by paying attention to the learning outcomes (evaluations) seen in the acquisition score table, it can be concluded that students have been able to carry out ablution practices properly

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research aimed at improving students' ablution skills at DTA Andalusia, has been carried out, namely 2 cycles in 2 meetings, and each cycle consists of 1 meeting. This research was conducted in December of the 2022 academic year. The overall research results can be seen in the following table

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Pretest	60.83	6	6.646	2.713
	Posttest	78.33	6	3.777	1.542

Paired Samples Test

Paired Differences

95% Confidence Interval of the Difference

		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	Pretest - Posttest	-17.500	3.886	1.586	-21.578	-13.422	-11.031	5	.000

Based on the test results, the Sig value = 0.000 is obtained, which means it is smaller than a 0.05. Then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted

Based on the results of descriptive analysis, the average value of student pretests = 60.83 and in postes = 78.33.

Thus ablution practice training is very influential on improving students' ablution skills.

CONCLUSION

Wudhu is a certain cleanliness or certain actions that begin with an intention. Wudhu is washing with water on the face, hands, head and feet. The wisdom of washing the members of ablution is because each is often exposed to dirt. Provides some conclusions and implementation of the research results. In addition to being a remover of hadas (purification) ablution also functions for health, concentration and emotional dampening can also improve the process in student learning takes place. Therefore, it is recommended to always maintain ablution, know the benefits of ablution and other matters related to ablution.

With the ablution practice training that we conducted, it was found that there was an increase in the ability to perform ablution at DTA Andalusia, so that students could perform ablution something pillars and sunnah of ablution properly so that their ablution was perfect or valid. So with the training of ablution practice is very useful to support students' ability to perform ablution.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.

Author 5: Supervision; Validation.

Author 6: Other contribution; Resources; Visuali-zation; Writing - original draft.

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